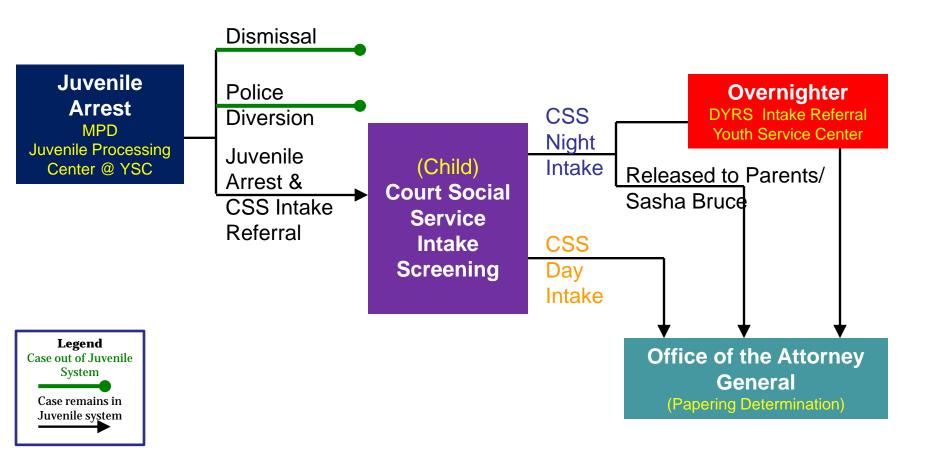
Juvenile Arrest Process Juvenile Arrest Process





Juvenile Arrest Process Metropolitan Police Department

MPD Juvenile Processing Center (JPC)

The Youth Investigations Branch, JPC has the responsibility of processing all juveniles arrested in the District including booking, fingerprinting, photographing, and reviewing the circumstances of the arrest to make the appropriate charge. JPC also screens juveniles to determine if the youth may be suffering from a medical condition. The JPC is co-located inside the Department of Youth Rehabilitations Services (DYRS) Youth Services Center (YSC) is located at 1000 Mount Olivet Road, NE, Washington, DC.

MPD Juvenile Arrest

- •Arresting officer notify district of arrest and transport arrestee to Juvenile Processing Center for booking.
- •Arresting officer must take action to immediately notify parent of arrest.

Legend

Case out of Juvenile System

Case remains in Juvenile system

MPD Youth Processing Center @ YSC

- •PD Form 379 (Juvenile Reporting Forms) used to process all juvenile arrest (All 379s forwarded to Youth Investigations)
- •Juvenile searched, photographed, fingerprinted (if over 13) and:
- a. Delinquent felony offense
- b. Drug distribution
- . Part 1 misdemeanor
- d. Under 13 fingerprinted and photographed only where
- e. Possible connection to series of crime
- f. Gang-related offense
- g. Firearms offense
- h. Prior approval of Youth Division Watch Commander

Dismissal

Instances where youth should be release without a charge recorded on Form 379C (Detention Report)

Police Diversion

Alternative to court referral for minor or isolated offenses constituting violations of DC Code Statutes Eligibility for Diversion

- •--Alleged delinquency not covered by Part II
- •May be diverted multiple times for minor crimes
- •Must sign Diversion Contract
- •Parent or custodian must pick up youth
- •Recorded in Diversion Database

Released to Parents

Signature from parent, guardian, custodian on PD 694 (Notice to Appear at Family Court, Superior Court)

Items MPD must Supply to OAG when papering a juvenile:

- •Videotaped Statements (Prosecutor's Copy, If Applicable)
- •PD-251 ("Incident Report")
- •PD-252 (" Supplemental Report")
- •PD-81 (" Property Record")
- •PD-81C ("Property Release")
- •PD-95 ("Property Envelope")
- •PD-47 ("Miranda Warning")
- •Lab Number for DEA Evidence
- •A copy of all Jencks material (officer's notes, witness
- statements)
- Gun Certification

At Risk Determination for Detention & Court Holding

- 1. Child under 13
- 2. Unusually small in size or physical handicap
- 3. Suicidal thoughts
- 4. Serious contagious disease
- . Visibly pregnant or more than 6 months pregnant
- 6. Sexual orientation place him/her at risk

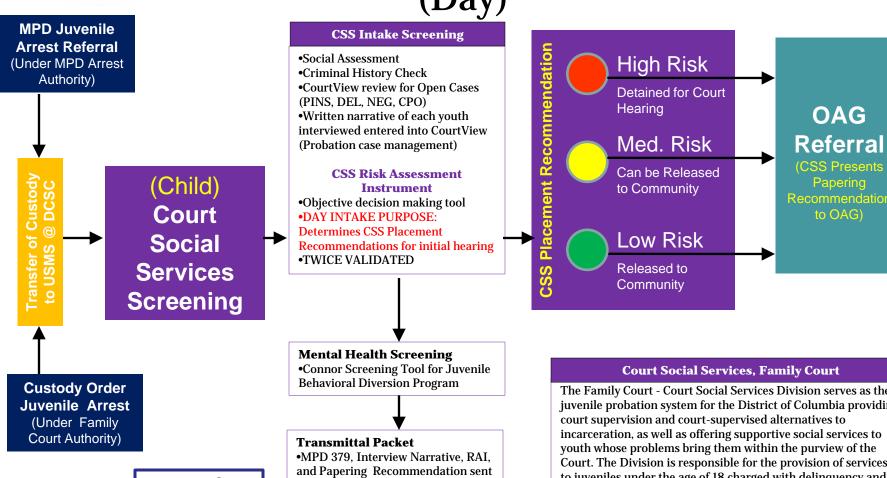
CSS Intake Referral

All youth arrested are referred to CSS for intake screening to aid the papering process.

Source: Youth Investigations Branch, Metropolitan Police Department



Juvenile Intake Process Court Social Services Day Intake I (Day)



Legend

Case remains in Juvenile system

The Family Court - Court Social Services Division serves as the juvenile probation system for the District of Columbia providing court supervision and court-supervised alternatives to incarceration, as well as offering supportive social services to youth whose problems bring them within the purview of the Court. The Division is responsible for the provision of services to juveniles under the age of 18 charged with delinquency and status offenses and their families, from initial court contact until the child is terminated from probation or is committed to the Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services.



to OAG

Source: Court Social Services



MPD Juvenile Arrest Referral (Under MPD Arrest Authority)

(Child)
Court
Social
Services
Screening

Transfer of Custody

Custody Order Juvenile Arrest (Under Family Court Authority)

Legend

Case remains in Juvenile system

Juvenile Intake Process Court Social Services Intake II

(Night)

Court Social Services, Family Court

CSS Intake II is open seven days a week to process all cases that are received after-hours (between 3:00 p.m.-6:00 a.m. Monday-Saturday, and from 3:00 p.m. Saturday to 6:00 a.m. Monday morning). Intake II is staffed by Juvenile Probation Officers who are responsible for screening arrested youth to determine if they should be released or detained pending their initial court appearance.

CSS Intake Screening

- Social Assessment
- •Criminal History Check
- •CourtView review for Open Cases (PINS, DEL, NEG, CPO)
- •Written narrative of each youth interviewed entered into CourtView (Probation case management)

CSS Risk Assessment Instrument

- •Objective decision making tool
- •NIGHT INTAKE PURPOSE: Allows probation to make immediate detention decision in absence of a judge
- •Determines CSS Placement Recommendations
- •TWICE VALIDATED

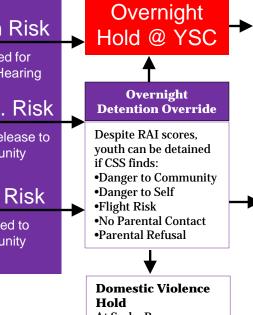
Mental Health Screening

•Connor Screening Tool for Juvenile Behavioral Diversion Program

Transmittal Packet

•MPD 379, Interview Narrative, RAI, and Papering Recommendation sent to OAG





Domestic Violence HoldAt Sasha Bruce overnight for presentation to court

- •Simple Assault
- •Destruction of Property Felony

Released to Parents/ Sasha Bruce

OAG

Referral

(CSS Presents

Papering

to OAG)



Source: Court Social Services

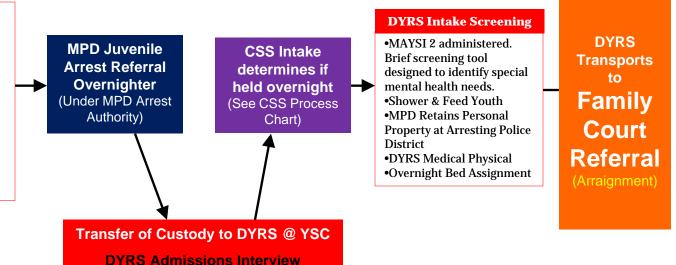


Juvenile Intake Process Dept. of Youth Rehabilitation Services Overnighters

Overnight Detention Referral Determination

Avoid placing youth in detention and ONLY where:

- 1. Parent or custodian cannot be located after diligent effort
- 2. Parent or custodian cannot produce juvenile at court when required
- 3. Serious threat to his/her own welfare or public safety
- 4. Juvenile faces harm if released
- Over 13 charged with distribution or possession of illegal drugs or firearm

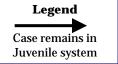


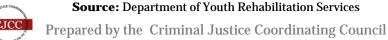
Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services

DYRS is the District's cabinet level juvenile justice agency. It administers detention, commitment and aftercare services for youth held under its care in its facilities or residing in the DC community. The agency is actively involved in several innovative programming models, partnering with locally and nationally recognized juvenile justice centers in the following types of programs; juvenile justice, continuum of care, alternative sentencing, supervised citation release and supportive living.

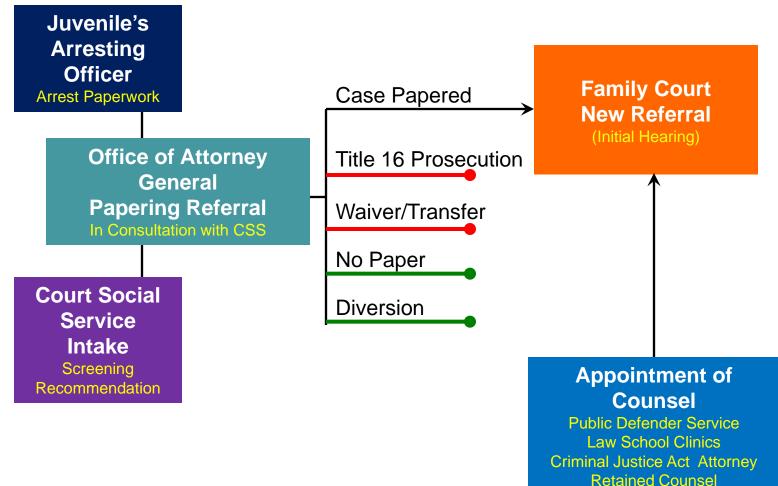
Youth Services Center

YSC is an 88-bed secure facility for detained youth accused of delinquent acts; adjudicated delinquent pending court actions; or awaiting placement, who cannot be served in a community setting. YSC provides 24-hour custody, care and supervision. YSC coordinates youth/family team meetings for detained youth likely to be committed; and houses them in a safe, secure and humane environment. DCPS system provides a variety of academic and experiential programs for all residents at YSC. DYRS Youth Services Center, located at 1000 Mount Olivet Road, NE, Washington, DC.





Juvenile Papering Process







Office of the Attorney General Juvenile Section

The Juvenile Section of the Office of the Attorney General handles all juvenile prosecutions in the District of Columbia. The Section has jurisdiction to charge a juvenile delinquent with any criminal offense under the D.C. Code, Federal Code, or D.C. Municipal Regulations. Therefore, the Section prosecutes juveniles, under the age of eighteen, for a variety of offenses including: first degree murder, sex offenses, armed robbery, assault offenses, weapons offenses, drug offenses, unauthorized use of a motor vehicle, and no permit.

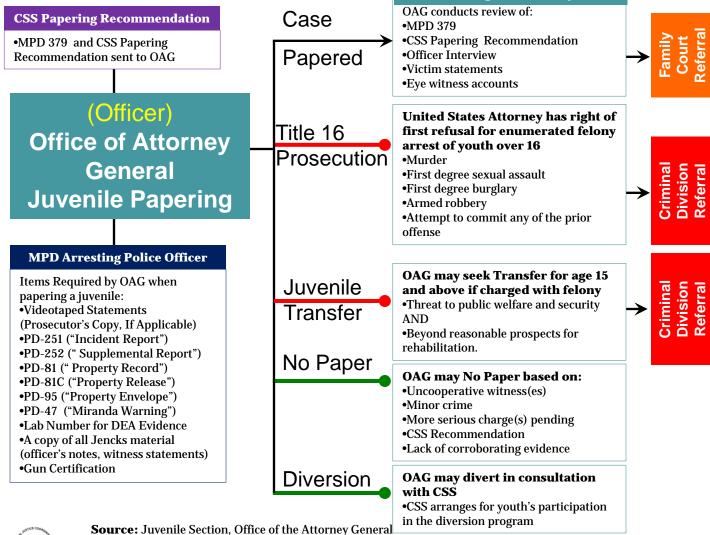
Legend

Case remains in Juvenile system

Title 16 Prosecution

Case out of Juvenile System

Juvenile Papering Process
Office of the Attorney General
Delinquent Papering Process



OAG finds Legal Sufficiency





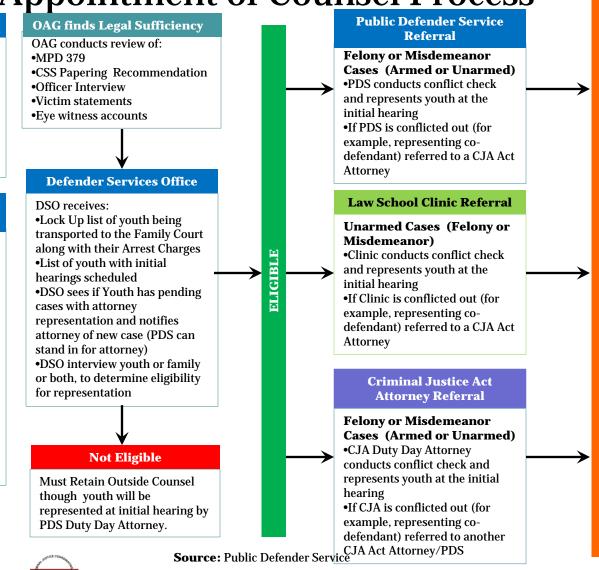
Juvenile Papering Process
Public Defender Service
Appointment of Counsel Process

Public Defender Service

The Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia (PDS) provides and promotes quality legal representation to indigent adults and children facing a loss of liberty in the District of Columbia and thereby protects society's interest in the fair administration of justice.

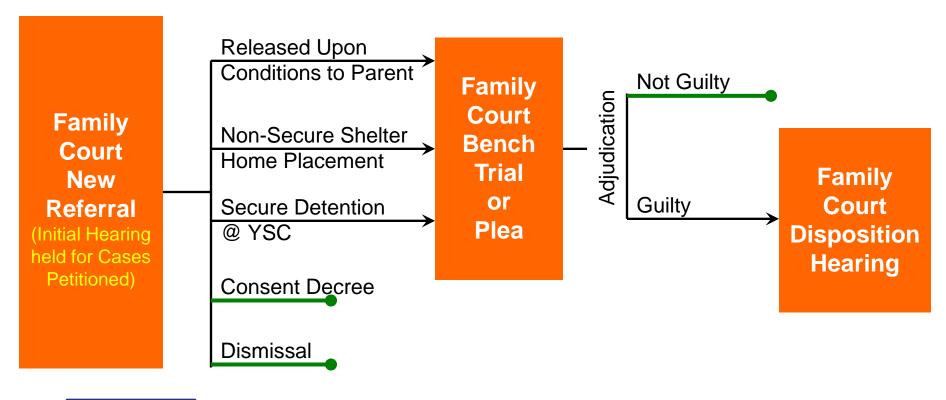
Defender Services Office at the Superior Court

In the District of Columbia, the Criminal Justice Act (CJA) guarantees that legal counsel will be provided for youth at the initial hearing. If youth are able to pay for their attorney, they must do so. Youth or their families who state that they are unable to afford an attorney will be interviewed by a member of the PDS DSO staff to determine eligibility for a court-appointed attorney. At the initial hearing, the Family Court judge will appoint an attorney for those who have been found to be eligible.

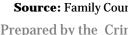


Counsel Appears at Family Court Initial Hearing

Juvenile Adjudication Process









Family Court, Superior Court New Referral Outcomes

Family Court New Referral

(Initial Hearing held for Cases Petitioned)

- •Majority of youth released upon conditions with court order regulating future conduct.
- Counsel is appointed
- •Discovery given
- •Family Court Judge Assigned
- •CSS probation officer assigned

Legend

Case remains in Juvenile system

Case out of Juvenile System Youth must be released to parents unless detention is necessary to protect the person, property of others, or secure youth appearance in Court. Youth released with court order regulating future conduct. Violation may result in secure detention.

After Probable Cause Detention Hearing. (See Juvenile Process Chart). Youth may be placed in

Non-Secure Shelter
Home Placement

Secure Detention

@ YSC

Consent

Dismissal

Decree

After Probable Cause Detention Hearing. (See Juvenile Pre-Adjudication Process Chart) Youth may be placed in shelter care if nonsecure placement is needed to protect the youth or because there is no suitable parent, guardian, custodian, or other person or agency able to provide supervision and care for the youth and they appear unable to take care of themselves.

After Probable Cause Detention Hearing. (See Juvenile Pre-Adjudication Process Chart) The Court orders detention where youth is delinquent or in need of supervision and that detention is needed to prevent harm to the Youth, others, or property or to ensure the Youth's next appearance in Court.

First time offenders. Youth who has not previously been adjudicated delinquent may be eligible for a consent decree. Youth placed on probation for six months. If probation successfully completed, the petition is dismissed.

These are petitions which can be dismissed for reasons such as 'lack of prosecution', 'lack of evidence', 'lack of prosecution' or in favor of Title 16 prosecution. The Family Court can also dismiss a case for social reasons. In some instances charges are dismissed entirely.

Initial Pretrial Placement
Pending Disposition
(Released Youth serviced by

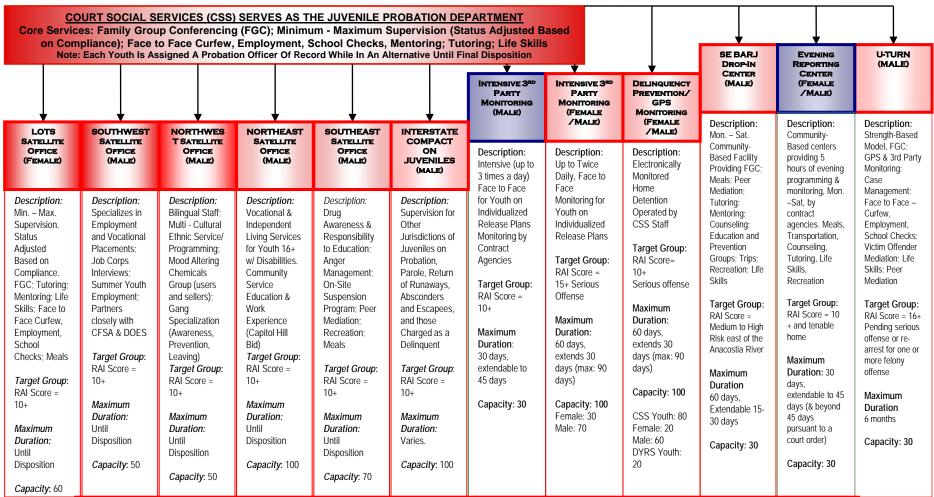


Source: Family Court, District of Columbia Superior Court



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S JUVENILE PRE-DISPOSITION CONTINUUM OF ALTERNATIVES TO SECURE DETENTION





Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

JDAI is the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative. JDAI focuses on eliminating unnecessary and inappropriate detention of young people, by promoting the utilization of culturally relevant community-based programs to assist them during the particularly challenging pre-adjudication period, all while keeping public safety a priority. CSS Programs Outlined In Red. | DYRS Programs Outlined In Blue.





District of Columbia Juvenile Case Processing Family Court, Superior Court Juvenile Pre-Adjudication Process

Comply Initial Pretrial Placement Released **Bench Trial Violation** Upon Burden of Proof **Conditions** •Preponderance of the Evidence (PINS Cases) •Beyond a Reasonable Doubt Released (Delinquency Cases) **Probable Cause Detention** Youth represented by Upon **Status Hearing** Counsel Hearing Youth receives full due Conditions Youth represented by •Required before youth can be process rights Counsel placed in a secure or non-secure •Plea offer may be reviewed setting by order of the Family Shelter •Discovery issues discussed Court. •Reports on outstanding Home •Youth represented by Counsel evaluations or other •Must receive due process rights barriers to trial •Probable Cause hearing can be Secure Motions date set held or waived at initial hearing Trial date is set Detention •OAG must present evidence to **Guilty Finding** •Can be placed in a secure support allegations @ YSC or non-secure setting by •If found Involved order of the Family Court. **Considerations for** •Disposition date set Detention •CSS Social summary report •The Court considers: Home ordered with Situation, School situation, Legend recommendations for Work situation, Prior criminal disposition Case remains in •CSS must notify DYRS if it record, and Narcotics or Alcohol Juvenile system will be recommended that Use. CSS, OAG & Defense makes recommendations to the Court the Youth be committed Case out of Juvenile regarding pretrial placement or System conditions of release. Court **NOT Guilty** rules on facts presented.

CJCC

Source: Family Court, District of Columbia Superior Court



Juvenile Intake Process Dept. of Youth Rehabilitation Services **Court-Ordered Detention**

New Admits Court Remands (Under Authority of the Family Court)

Reasons for Court Ordered Secure

Detention: the Family Court judge may order youth into the secure detention facility pending disposition if:

- Youth poses threat to public safety
- Youth poses threat to themselves
- Youth violates conditions of release of contained in a valid court order
- •Court requires a psychiatric or psychological exam.
- Pending placement into nonsecure shelter home.

Legend

Case remains in Juvenile system

Intake Screening @ YSC (Administered by DYRS)

 MAYSI 2 administered. Brief screening tool designed to assist secure facilities in identifying

youths at admission who may have special mental health needs.

- •Shower & Feed Youth
- •Inventory Property
- •Issue clothing
- •DYRS Medical Physical

Classification & Placement into YSC Population

- Housed based on availability Attention paid to any special need at placement based on At Risk Determination
 - Youth under 13
- Unusually small in size or physical handicap
- Suicidal thoughts
- Serious contagious disease
- Visibly pregnant or more than 6 months pregnant
- 6. Sexual orientation place him/her at risk
- •May also be placed based on **Court Ordered separation from** co-defendants.

Awaiting Nonsecure

Placement placement No shelter bed available

Pretrial Detention

Court Ordered Evaluations

Next Court Hearing

Nonsecure Shelter

Home

•Family home not suitable

•Held until bed opens

scheduled court hearing.

Youth attend next

- Youth represented by Counsel
- •Reports on progress, outstanding evaluations or other barriers to trial.
- Court conducts detention review to ensure youth does not languish at YSC.
- •Can be placed in a secure or non-secure setting by order of the Family Court.

Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services

DYRS is the District's cabinet level juvenile justice agency. It administers detention, commitment and aftercare services for youth held under its care in its facilities or residing in the DC community. The agency is actively involved in several innovative programming models, partnering with locally and nationally recognized juvenile justice centers in the following types of programs; juvenile justice, continuum of care, alternative sentencing, supervised citation release and supportive living.

Youth Services Center

YSC is an 88-bed secure facility for detained youth accused of delinquent acts; adjudicated delinquent pending court actions; or awaiting placement, who cannot be served in a community setting. YSC provides 24-hour custody, care and supervision. YSC coordinates youth/family team meetings for detained youth likely to be committed; and houses them in a safe, secure and humane environment. DCPS system provides a variety of academic and experiential programs for all residents at YSC. DYRS Youth Services Center, located at 1000 Mount Olivet Road, NE, Washington, DC.



Source: Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services

Juvenile Pre-Disposition Process

Juvenile Social Study (Conducted by CSS)

Comprehensive report using interviews with youth and family to develop a disposition plan. Includes: social, emotional, educational, Youth's delinquency history. Results in a plan for treatment and/or services, and a recommendation for sentencing: **Probation** or **commitment**.

Probation

If youth is recommended to be placed on probation judge retains discretion to create a detailed plan for youth. CSS supervises probation.

Legend

Case remains in Juvenile system

Commitment

If CSS will recommend youth be committed, legal custody transfers to DYRS. DYRS supervises commitment.



IF COMMITMENT RECOMMENDED

Notice of Intent to Recommend Commitment (Filed by CSS)

Reason for Commitment

- •Positive Drug Screens
- •Curfew Violations
- •Failure to Maintain Contact with Probation Officers
- •Abscondance
- •School Absenteeism
- •School Suspension
- •Failure to Comply with Services
- •Re-Arrest

Considerations for Commitment

- •Response to Court Supervision
- Substance Abuse
- •School Adjustment
- •Complaint Before the Court
- •Prior Court History
- Pending Complaints

Structured Decision Making Tool (Administered by DYRS)

Purpose of SDM

- •Conducted before Family Team Meeting
- •Used at meeting to help determine the youth's placement

Placement is restricted to determined risk level

- •High risk youth require 24 hour supervision at a staff secure facility
- •Medium risk youth require intense supervision and close monitoring but do not necessarily need a staff secure facility
- •Low risk youth require in-home supervision by vendor or parent/guardian

Youth Family Team Meeting (Administered by

(Administered DYRS)

Purpose of YFTM

- •Used in order to develop a youth's IDP
- •Considers SDM in this process
- •Input is given from those attending. Invited are all the stakeholders in a youth's life including:
- Youth
- Parent or Guardian
- $\bullet DYRS$
- •CSS
- Attorney
- •Any youth Advocates

Individual Development Plan (Product of YFTM)

Purpose of IDP

- •To create a plan of rehabilitation that fits each specific youth's strengths and needs •Determines what services
- a specific youth will need in terms of rehabilitation
 •Includes
- recommendation for placement during commitment

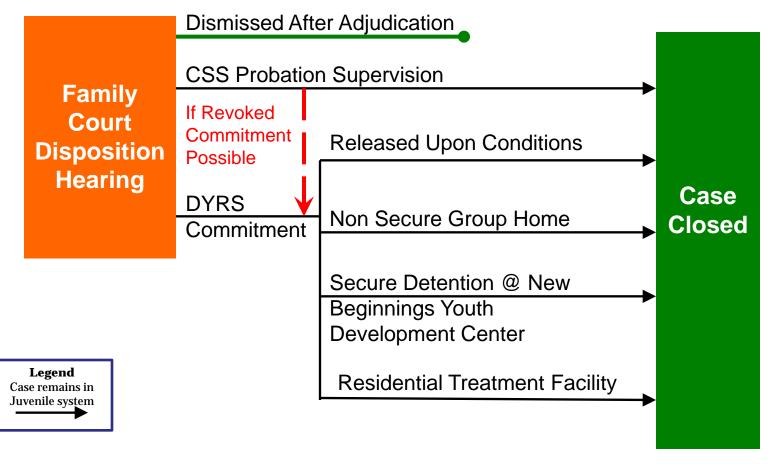
Family Court Disposition Hearing

Family Court Judge determines whether youth adjudicated delinquent will best achieve rehabilitation through probation under CSS or by commitment under DYRS. Judge reviews the social study, and individual development plan, if to be committed, hears arguments from OAG and the juvenile's attorney regarding the youth's best rehabilitation. Process will provide the judge with enough information to determine the treatment required to help youth rehabilitate.



Source: Court Social Services, Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services Prepared by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

Juvenile Post-Adjudication Process



Juvenile Post-Adjudication Process

Family Court Disposition Hearing

Family Court Judge determines whether youth adjudicated delinquent will best achieve rehabilitation through probation under CSS or by commitment under DYRS. Judge reviews the social study, and individual development plan, if to be committed, hears arguments from OAG and the juvenile's attorney regarding the youth's best rehabilitation. Process will provide the judge with enough information to determine the treatment required to help youth rehabilitate.

Legend

Case out of Juvenile System

Case remains in Juvenile system

Dismissed After Adjudication Court may order the case dismissed in the rare instances where counsel successfully proves that youth is not in need of care and rehabilitation even though they did commit a delinquent act. **CSS Probation Supervision** Most delinquent youth ordered to probation. They remain in the community under CSS supervision until completed. Family Court judge follows youth's progress and makes necessary changes in CSS supervision. If Revoked Commitmen Possible **Community Placement** In state or out of state. placement possible. Case **DYRS Commitment** If judge commits youth, legal custody Closed transfers to DYRS potentially until their **Non Secure Group Home** 21st birthday. Parents' rights extremely limited while youth committed. DYRS In state or out of state. placement possible. determines level of supervision and location and level of placement. DYRS **Secure Detention @ New Beginnings** has independent hearing process protecting youth's due process rights **Youth Development Center** which is employed when changing level In state or out of state. placement possible. of security in placement during commitment. DYRS Structured **Decision Making tool determines** placement. **Residential Treatment Facility**

In state or out of state. placement possible.



Source: Court Social Services



District of Columbia Juvenile Case Processing Juvenile Probation Process

CSS Probation Supervision

Most delinquent youth are ordered to probation. They remain in the community under CSS supervision until completed. The Family Court judge follows the youth's progress and makes necessary changes in CSS supervision. Probation officers insure youth on probation: (1) abide by the conditions and rules, (2) receive appropriate Court related services, (3) are referred to other community services when necessary and (4) coordinate with schools, agencies, employment/training programs and other services within the community.

Conditions of Probation

The court-ordered probation conditions may include stipulations on evening curfews, restrictions on travel, restrictions on use of certain electronics (most commonly computers, Internet and telephones), assigned community service activities and payment of any fines assigned by the courts. In addition, school attendance, good conduct, and participation in specified programs may be required. Youth experiencing substance abuse issues may be required to submit to random drug urinalysis and alcohol breathalyzer tests.

Parental Participation

Parents may be required to participate in the youth's probation program. As the source of social, emotional, and financial support, the family is key to a successful probation outcome. Family counseling, parent training, and support groups help parents meet the challenge of raising teenagers today.

Case Closed

Violations of Probation

- •New Delinquent or PINS Offense
- •Failure to Report to Probation Officer
- •Failure to Participate in Court-ordered Programs
- •Failure to Attend School or Maintain Grades
- •Failure to Follow Curfews
- •Violating specific conditions of probation

Legend

Case remains in Juvenile system

DYRS Commitment Possible if Probation Revoked

If judge commits youth, legal custody transfers to DYRS potentially until their 21st birthday. Parents' rights extremely limited while youth committed. DYRS determines level of supervision and location and level of placement. DYRS has independent hearing process protecting youth's due process rights which is employed when changing level of security in placement during commitment. DYRS Structured Decision Making tool determines placement.

Modifications of Probation

The court-ordered rules of probation demand school attendance, good conduct, curfews, and participation in specified programs, including community service and financial restitution.

Transfer to DYRS Custody

Source: Court Social Services



Prepared by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

District of Columbia Juvenile Case Processing Juvenile Commitment Process

DYRS Commitment

If judge commits youth, legal custody transfers to DYRS potentially until their 21st birthday. Parents' rights extremely limited while youth committed. DYRS determines level of supervision and location and level of placement. DYRS has independent hearing process protecting youth's due process rights which is employed when changing level of security in placement during commitment. DYRS Structured Decision Making tool determines placement.

Legend

Case remains in Juvenile system

Structured Decision Making Tool (Administered by DYRS)

Purpose of SDM

 Youth are classified based on a tool that defines the public safety risk level and the severity of the offense and the required level of supervision is high, moderate, or low

Placement is restricted to risk level

- •High risk youth require 24 hour supervision at a staff secure facility
- •Medium risk youth require intense supervision and close monitoring but do not necessarily need a staff secure facility
- •Low risk youth require in-home supervision by vendor or parent/guardian

Community Placement

The Lead Entity/Service Coalition initiative supports community-based organizations with resources for committed youth. Two lead entities: Progressive Life serving Wards 1-6 and East of the River Clergy Police Community Partnership serving Wards 7 and 8. Comprised of numerous CBOs with services including behavioral health services, mentoring, recreation, leadership development, community service and job readiness.

Non Secure Group Home

24-hour, seven day a week community based residential program, housing six committed male youth. These young men range in age from 13 to 17 years, and have been assessed as "low risk" offenders, with non aggressive offenses/histories. Offers youth a small, home-like environment from which the youth attend community schools, job training programs, and/or jobs during the day.

Secure Detention @ New Beginnings Youth Development Center

The New Beginnings Youth Development Center is a 60-bed, secure facility for committed youth. New Beginnings provides 24-hour supervision, custody and care including residential, nutritional, educational, recreational, medical, dental, and workforce development and mental health services. The facility's nine- to 12-month behavior modification program, modeled after the acclaimed Missouri approach, serves the most serious and chronic young offenders.

Residential Treatment Facility

Residential treatment centers provide specialized assistance to youth needing professional clinical support to facilitate emotional and behavioral change and growth. Residential treatment centers include clinical hospital settings, as well as school and home-based environments. Hospitalization is effective for adolescents in need of a more protective, secure environment, while home or school-based environments allow residents to practice functioning in community settings.

Case Closed



Source: Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services